

# Characterizing Clauses

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"Characterizing clauses."

### Characterizing Clauses.

In my treatment of this subject I shall make frequent allusions to the (1) essential clause, (2) determining clause, and (3) generalizing clause. Hence in order to avoid any confusion which might arise, I shall first define these terms as they will be used in this paper.

(1) An essential clause is one which cannot be omitted without materially affecting the sense of the sentence.

In explanation of this definition I would say that the antecedent of such a clause is usually indefinite and requires the clause to make an intelligent sentence. So a natural definition for such a clause, would be: an essential clause is one which completes an indefinite antecedent. Such a definition would include clauses like, *multi sunt qui* --- *putant* but not all the clauses which are really essential. Sometimes the main clause makes, by itself, complete sense but the dependent clause so modifies the meaning of the sentence that if it were left out the meaning of the sentence would be completely changed. Thus while the sentence "*Armi bellia pacata* *Morini Menapique superarant*" is complete in sense, yet a far different meaning is expressed when the clause, "*qui in armis essent*" is added. Hence although the

the antecedent of the qui is apparently definite, the clause is none the less essential to the idea which the writer wished to express. There can be no rule to tell you when such clauses will be essential and subjunctive and when not, for that depends entirely upon the feeling of the writer.

(2) A determining relative clause is an essential clause which uses a fact, supposed to be already known to the reader, primarily to tell what person or thing is meant.

(3) A generalizing relative clause is one which can be turned into a condition without altering the meaning of the sentence.



The following list of type sentences, all of which are included among the characterizing clauses by one or more of the grammarians, I shall exclude from this paper because I do not consider them characterizing. The first two, which are indicative, are universally admitted to be not characterizing clauses but are often unintentionally included among the characterizing clauses by the inaccurate statements of the grammars. The following seven examples are subjunctive and are sometimes included among the characterizing clauses by the grammarians because they believe them to be such. My reason for excluding them I shall state later in my paper.

1. Usque in Hispaniam legatos ac litteras misit ad eos duces, quibuscum tum bellum gereremus. Man. Lucr. 4-9
2. Beatus est nemo, qui ea lege vivit. Phil. 1-4-35.
3. Illi autem qui omnia de re publica praeclara sentirent, negotium susceperunt.  
Cat. 3-2-5-
4. At hercule, aliquot annos continuos ante legem Gabinianam, ille populus Romanus cuius usque ad nostram memoriam nomen invictum in navalibus pugnis permaneret. Man. L. 18-54.
5. Item enim imperatorem possumus ullo in numero putare cuius in exercitus centuriatus veneant atque venierint. Man. L. 18-37.
6. Suae res et latus unum castrorum ripis fluminis munitat et post eum quae essent tuta ab hostibus reddebat. B. H. 2-5-5.
7. Servus est nemo, qui modo tolerabili condicione sit servitutis. Cat. 4-8-16.
8. Attulisti aliud humanius horum recentiorum, nunquam dictum ad ipso illo, quod sciam Cic. Tiv. 2-26, 82.
9. Refertae sunt orationes amplius centum quinquaginta, quas quidem adhuc invenerim et legerim, et verbis et rebus illustribus. Cic. Brut. 17-65.

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The following list of type sentences I shall not include in my treatment of the characterizing clauses although I recognise them as such. They present no special difficulty for they are translated by the various forces of the subjunctive and if the proper force of the subjunctive is recognised it is not of any vital importance whether we call them characterizing or not.

11. Saepe stilum veritas, iterum quae digna  
legi sint scripturus. Hor. Sat. 1-10-72.
12. Nascetur pulchra Troianus origine Caesar,  
imperium Oceano, famam qui terminet  
astris Aen. 1-286.
13. Hoc erat in vates modo agri --- hortus  
--- et paulum silvae super hinc foret  
Hor Sat. 2-6-1
14. Num angustum et difficile vix qua  
singuli canni ducerentur. B. H. 1-6-1
15. Num erit idoneus qui ad bellum  
mittatur - Ep. 66.



The following list contains the type sentences of the characterizing clauses of ideal certainty and of actuality, of which my paper is to treat. And the term characterizing will be used in this paper from this point on, only to apply to such clauses. The characterizing clauses of ideal certainty and of actuality are so closely united that any effort to separate the two would be futile. A number of the examples may be either one of the two, depending entirely upon the interpretation put upon them. This is a natural confusion for the subjunctive of actuality was developed from the subjunctive of ideal certainty.

16. Nemo enim est tam senex, qui se annum  
non putet posse vivere. De Sen. 7-24
17. Nulla est tam facilis res quam invitare  
facias. Ter. Haut. 815-
18. Nil tam difficile est quam ---- possit. Ter. Haut. 675
19. Nec vero ulla vis imperii tanta est  
quae ---- possit Off. 2-7-25-
20. Quis potest esse tam aversus ab vero  
--- qui neget. Cat. III 9-21
21. Ecquid reperies ex tam longa oratione  
mea, cui te respondere posse confidas Sest. 31
22. Non longius hostes aberant quam quos  
---- possit B. H. II 21-23
23. Maiores arbores credebant quam quae  
ferre miles possit. Liv. 33-5-
24. Quia nulla videbatur optima persona quae  
de illa aetate loqueretur. Lael. 1-4.
25. Causa talis oblata est, in qua oratio deesse  
nemini possit Man. L. 1-3.
26. Est innocentia adfectio talis animi quae  
noceat nemini. Lucc. 3-8.
27. Etenim (natura) dedit talem mentem quae omnem  
virtutem accipere possit Fin. 5-59.
28. Nec tamen ego is sum qui nunquam falsi  
adprobum qui nunquam adsentiar, qui  
nihil opiner. A. 2-66.
29. Ego sum is, qui dicam me non laborare.  
T. 3-10
30. Non is sum qui his delictis Har. 9-18
31. Ille est enim, qui siculum pelagus exasperat  
et in vertices cogat. Sen. Ep. 2-2-8.

32 Genus est belli eius modi, quod maxime  
vestros animos excitare atque inflammare  
ad persequendi studium debeat. Man. I. 2-6

33 Et turres toto opere circumdedit quae pedes  
LXXX inter se distarent. B. H. 7-72-4

34 Omnia enim a me in te profecta sunt,  
quae ad tuum commodum, quae ad  
honorem, quae ad dignitatem pertinerent.

Fam. 5-5-2

35 Secutae sunt continuos complures dies  
tempestates quae — continuerent. B. H. 4-34

36 Ea classis, cui — praepositus esset

Man. I. 12-33

37. Fuit qui evaderet appellationem mensis Augusti in Septembrem transferendam - Suet Aug. 102
38. Sunt qui --- putent Lucr. 1-9
39. Nemo fuit ---- cui defuerit Phill. 2-38-97
40. Liris est qui velit. Lucr. 15-
41. Liris navigavit, qui non se aut mortis aut servitutis periculo committeret Man. L. 11-31
42. Nihil autem est molestum, quod non disideres. Cic. Sen. 14-47
43. Nihil, quod ipsis esset indignum, committebant B. G. 5-35-5
44. Quamquam legatos habes eos qui ipsi per se habituri sint rationem dignitatis suae. Ac. Suint. Frat. 1-1-3-10
45. Multi fuerunt qui ---- se removerint.  
Off. 1-20-69
46. Sunt autem quidam e nostris qui --- velint F. 1-9-31
47. Nulli sunt qui non videant. Fam. 16-5-2
48. Sunt enim aliae causae quae plane efficiant. Cic. Lf. 15-5-9.
49. Pauci ex multis sunt amici homini qui certi sicut. Plant. Pseud. 390
50. Reliqui sunt qui mortui sint Brut. 76-265-
51. Erant omnino duo itinera quibus itineribus domo exire posset B. G. 1-6-1
52. Duos enim saltus, per quos inde evadere posset, habebant Romani. Ling. 44-6-5-
53. Nullus est cui non invideant res secundum optinere. Plant. Bac. 541
54. Nullus dolor est quem non longinquitas temporis minuat Cic. Fam. 5-12-6
55. Nec deerant, qui ore multa que tristi



inter oblectamenta regia spectari  
cuperent. Tac. Ann. 14-16

56 Adhuc neminem cognovi poetam qui sibi  
non optimus videretur. Lucr. 5-22-63.

57 Repertus est nemo, qui non mori diceret  
satius esse. Verr-II-88

58. Si quis autem est qui propterea -- putat  
Hell. 12-3-4.

59 Quod denique genus esse belli potest, in  
quo illum non exercuerit fortuna rei  
publicae. Man. I. 18-28

60 Itaque nemo adhuc invenire me voluit,  
cui fuero occupatus. De Sen. 32.

61 Neminem vidi, qui numero sciret - quique  
silio opust. Senec. 1-14.

62 Nullus exstitit qui ex ea possessione  
rem publicam demoveret. Cic Agr. Leg. 2-81

63 Exortus est servus qui, quem in  
eculeo appellare non posset, eum accusit  
solutus. Cic De iur. 3

64 Inibus e municipiis vix iam qui  
carmen Latine petant reperiantur.

Cic. Planc. 23

65 sunt inventi, qui senatum tribuno  
furenti instrictum traderent. Cic. Dom. 113.

66. Audax et coetus posset quae ferre virorum  
J. 6-399

67. Messalla praerat, claris maioribus egregius  
ipse et qui solus ad id bellum artes bonas  
attulisset. Tac. Ann. 3-9.

68. Et quidem saepe quaerimus verbum  
Latinum, par Graeco et quod idem  
valeat. L. 24-37

69. Montanus senatorii ordinis sed qui  
mundum humorem copiosissset. Tac. Ann. 13-25-

70. Sicut mucti--qui eripiunt. Q. 1-14-13

71 Una est enim amicitia in rebus humanis  
de cuius utilitate omnes uno ore  
consentirent. Encl. 23-82

72 Hic locus igitur est unus quo  
perfruantur, hic portus, haec ars,  
haec ira sociorum. Verr. 5-126

73 Sapientia enim est una quae maestitiam  
pellat ex animis, quae nos exhorrescere  
metu non serviat. F. 1-13-43.

74 Frater erat unus, qui suo squalore  
vestras oculos inflexerit; qui suo fletu  
dilectum mei memoriamque, renovaret.  
Suir-8

75 Unus adhuc post Romam emditam,  
cui res publica totam se traderet  
temporibus et malis coacta domesticis  
L. Sulla. Verr. 3-81

76 Te unum habes quem dignum  
regis iudicem Liv. 40-26-3-

77 Nam haec est propria natura animi  
atque vis, quae si est una ex omnibus  
quae se ipsa moveat, neque nata certe  
est et aeterna. T. 1-54

78 att. An laudem? unum est solum  
dissentis? M. Iure quidem ad rem  
pertineat, una L. 20-54

79 Haec ob amicitiam in discordia nostris  
de quibus ipsis his prodigiis recentibus  
a ~~Deo~~ immortalibus admonemur arreptus  
est unus ex patriciis cui tribunus pl. fieri  
non liceret. Har Resp. 44

70 Dionianus hic locus est unus, quem  
tibi cum Caesare communem esse dicas,  
Dat. 15-

80 Atque ita in his rebus unus est solus  
inventus, qui ab hac tam impensa  
voluntate bonorum palam dissideret. Hist. 130

81. Unus inventus est, qui id auderet,  
quod omnium fugisset et reformidasset  
audacia. Phil. 2-64

82 Tu ergo unus, sceleratus, inventus  
es, qui, cum auctor regni esses eumque,  
quem collegam habebas dominum  
habere velles Phil. 2-85-

83 Ex quibus, ut de antiquissimis loquar,  
Colophonius Xenophanes unus, qui deos  
esse diceret divinationem. funditus  
sustulit D-1-3-5-

84 Ex his unus mihi testis est producendus,  
qui pecuniam datam dicat L. Rosc. 42

85 Homo unus omnium qui nodum  
huius erraris exsolvere posset in  
potestate tua est Vychus. Livy 40-53-

86 Rapiunt eum ad supplicium di patrii,  
quod iste unus inventus est, qui et e  
complexu parentum adreptos filias ad necem  
duceret et parentis pretium pro sepultra  
liberum posceret Verr. 1-7.

87 Ut homines Galli ex civitate male pacata  
quae quae una restat, quae bellum populo  
Romano facere et posse non nolle videatur.  
Cat. 3-22



88 Solus est hic qui nunquam rationes  
ad aerarium referat. O. 1-98

89 soli sunt qui te saluum velint  
O. 4-130

90 Solus, inquam, es, C. Caesar cuius in  
victoria ceciderit nemo viri armatus. Deist. 34

91 Iudici ... voluptas autem est sola, quae  
nos vocet ad se et alliciat. De. 7. 1-54.

92 Solus tuo inventus es, qui cum  
accusatoribus sederes. Ex Rosc. 87

93 Solus cuius tuo inventus es, cui  
non satis fuerit corrigere testamenta  
vivorum. - Cerr. 1-111.

94 Causa est haec inventa sola in qua  
omnes sentirent unum atque idem. Cat. 4-14

96 Non faciam, indices, omnia vetera  
praetermittam, duo sola recutia sine  
cuiusquam infamia ponam, ex quibus  
coniecturam facere de omnibus possitis  
O. 5-34

97 Ieno autem ... id solum bonum appellat,  
beatam autem vitam eam solum quae  
cum virtute degatur. L. 4-60

98 Sacrilega poena est, neque ei  
soli qui sacrum abstulerit sed  
etiam ei qui sacro emmendatum  
Leg. 2-41

99 Cicis non omnibus adjuugebat  
fidem sed iis solum quae prope  
quandam haberent declarationem.  
Ac. 1-41

100 Neque pauci neque leves sunt qui  
se duo soles vidisse dicant Rep. 1-15

101 Sed quoniam significatio vestra  
satis declarat, quid has de re sentiat, ad  
litteras veniam, quae sunt a  
consulibus et a praetore missae, si  
pauca autem quae ad ipsas litteras  
pertineant, dixerim. Phil. 14-16.

102 Invenit Archatagus paucos qui  
vellet accipere. Terr. 4-5-3

103 Nunc enim sunt pauci illi quidem  
sed tamen plures qui ita loquuntur.  
Phil. 6-16.

104 Consecuti dies pauci omnino Ianuario  
mense per quos senatum haberi liceret.  
Sext. 74

105. Invenio vero extet et de quo sit memorial  
proditum eloquentem fuisse et ita esse  
habitu primus est M. Cornelius Cethegus.

Cic. Brut. 14-5-7

106 In quibus hoc primum est in quo  
admirer, cur in gravissimis rebus  
non delectet eos sermo patiens, cum  
idem fabellas Latinas ad verbum et  
Graecis expressas non inviti legant.

Cic. Fin. 1-2-21

107. Hic, qui in collegis sacerdotum esset,  
primus post Romanam civitatem iudicio  
publico est condemnatus. Cic. Brut. 33-127.

108 at quem virum - quem ego viderim  
in vita optimum. Ter. Phorm. 367

109. Inrd omni Gallia pacata, Marini  
Menapiique superarant quasi in armis  
essent. B. H. 3-28-1



Although the grammarians seem to agree in a general way about the types of sentences, which are characterizing, yet their various statements of the case show decided differences. Not one of them has made a satisfactory general statement for these clauses. H., B., H., R. & C., R., and H. & C., have attempted it but with unsatisfactory results. When we consider that these clauses had in all probability, two separate origins and then the subjunctive spread from these as centers until it covered a wide field, it is not <sup>to</sup> be wondered that an affirmative definition seems impossible. But by giving the two origins of the subjunctives, and then stating the limits of its spread, a satisfactory negative definition may yet be possible.

The definitions offered, as has been said, are unsatisfactory; first because they include clauses which are not of this type, and second, because they exclude certain types which are certainly characterizing. First we shall consider the clauses incorrectly included.

A common mistake of the grammarians is, - that they do not have clearly in mind the determining and generalizing clauses and hence in their statements of the characterizing clauses

they include these indicative clauses. L. H. B  
W. E. and A. H. virtually disregard the use of the  
indicative in relative clauses. Their idea  
seems to be that the indicative in  
relative clauses is a matter of no difficulty.  
So Lane says: "The indicative is used in  
simple declarations or descriptions introduced  
by a relative" (1813). According to this statement  
"There are none who do this" would be  
an indicative clause. In the same way  
Hildersene says: "The relative clause as such —  
that is as the representative of an adjective —  
takes the indicative mood" (624). According  
to this statement a relative clause joined to  
an adjective by a coordinating conjunction  
would certainly be in the indicative mood.  
Bennett says: "Clauses of characteristic are opposed  
to those relative clauses which are used  
merely to state or to assume some fact  
about an antecedent already defined" (283-1). This  
statement shows Bennett's confusion about the  
indicative clauses for a fact could not be  
assumed <sup>by a relative clause</sup> about an antecedent already defined.

And as it goes in most of the grammars, I  
quote the three above merely as examples.  
They make such statements as the above  
and seem to see no difficulty. It is no  
wonder then, since their ideas of the  
indicative relative sentences are so vague  
and inaccurate, that they include  
indicative examples under their statements

of the characterizing clauses. Roby and Hale both deal in detail with the indicative relative clauses and hence are much less confused in their treatment of the characterizing clauses.

H. H. Asch. B. all make the statement in one form or another, that clauses of characteristic follow indefinite antecedents, which is, generally speaking, true, but which must be limited. They do not seem to recognize the fact that such antecedents may be followed by indicative clauses, and that they must be in expressions of existence and non-existence before they will be followed by a characterizing clause. Thus in the sentence "beatus est nemo, qui ea lege vivit" Phil 1-14-35. the antecedent is indefinite and the clause following is an indicative one for it is a generalizing clause. Every attempt to classify characterizing clauses on the basis of differences of antecedents seems to be impractical. Most of the grammarians agree that these clauses follow indefinite antecedents which, though practically true, has its difficulties for sometimes the real antecedent of the clause is only implied and the grammatical antecedent of the relative is the subject of the main verb which may be definite as in example 129 where the antecedent of

the clause is *solu* implied, while the grammatical antecedent of the *qui* is the *Marini* and *Menapii* which are certainly definite.

Gildersleeve goes to the other extreme, and throws the bars clear down by stating that the characterizing clause may follow definite antecedents which is not true as I have attempted to show above. For where the antecedent appears to be definite some such word as *nomen*, *solu*, *hali*, <sup>or</sup> *ic*, is clearly implied or the word would not be subjunctive. See examples 33-34 - ~~35~~ - 36 - 109. If we admit that characterizing clauses may follow definite antecedents, we will have no limit for the construction and it will be found in non-essential as well as in essential clauses.

Bennett in giving the list of expressions which are followed by characterizing clauses, includes "is *qui*" which would invariably be followed by an indicative clause; he probably had in mind "is *est qui*" which is generally followed by a characterizing clause. He also fails to state that the indicative is still <sup>often</sup> found after affirmative antecedents in expressions of existence and non-existence, as in example 3, and thus he includes many indicative examples which are excluded by the others.

As. in their statement that a "characterizing clause defines the antecedent as a person or

thing of such a character that the statement is true of him or of all others belonging to the same class," (534), included the generalizing clause and then proceeds to convict himself by giving two generalizing examples to illustrate the difference between the indicative and the subjunctive clause. The indicative clause which he cites "non potest exercitum continere imperator qui se ipse non continet" Men L. 13-38, but the subjunctive example which replaces the *continet* by *continet*, must be a manufactured one as it would certainly be a generalizing clause and require the indicative mood. Hildersleben makes a similar mistake when he attempts to distinguish between the generalizing and characterizing clauses after negative antecedents; He also gives two generalizing examples to illustrate his point. (631 - 2 Remarks). Hence to say the least it seems advisable to avoid a classification of characterizing clauses in accordance with the differences of antecedents.

B. E. R. & all include the causal and adversative clauses in their treatment of the characterizing clauses. Roby even goes so far as to say that the subjunctive got into the characterizing clauses on account of the causal idea. Were this true it would seem strange that many relative causal and adversative clauses are in the indicative and that the indicative is

the regular mood in the good causal clauses. It would seem, that if the causal idea were strong enough to carry the subjunctive into clauses where there is no causal idea, it would first have become the prevailing mood in clauses where the causal idea is predominate. The very fact that the causal clauses are, for the most part, non-essential cuts them out of the characterizing type, for this use of the subjunctive never spread to any extent beyond the pale of the essential clauses.

P, H, and A.S. include the restrictive clauses, which are not characterizing at all but merely analogous with them as I shall attempt to show in another part of this paper. A.S. include the quam ut clauses after comparatives, which are pure result clauses and should not be included among the characterizing clauses for then all the ut result clauses would have to be included if the arrangement of the grammar is to be at all logical.

All the grammarians by the inaccuracy of their statements, include clauses after cum, solus, and prius which are not characterizing. They leave the impression that all clauses after these words are subjunctive and characterizing which is by no means true. A.S. say that characterizing clauses may follow these.



words but do not state when nor do any of the grammarians give us any idea of the frequency of the construction. An attempt will be made later in this paper to add to the information about these clauses.

To sum up then: the various grammarians have included among the characterizing clauses all the types of relative essential clauses, the causal and adverbial relative clauses, which are generally non-essential, and even the *ut* clauses after a comparative with *quam*.



But not only have the grammarians, in their statements of the characterizing clauses, included clauses which were not of this type, but they have also failed to include all the examples which are certainly characterizing. One of the great troubles along this line is that they have failed to recognize the two distinct types of characterizing clauses, namely: those translated by the various forces of the subjunctive and those translated by the indicative. Elmer and Hale both clearly recognize the two types but no statement of the fact is made. Although such a statement is not necessary it would certainly aid clearness.

Hildersleben, by his name for these clauses, "Subjunctive of Tendency" entirely excludes the characterizing clauses of actuality. He insists on a "would" translation for all of these clauses and takes away from the Roman the power to say "there are none who so think". Harkness also fails to include the clauses of actuality and insists on the "would" translation. Bennett is not consistent in his treatment of the subject and it is impossible to tell just what his idea is. In one statement he appears to exclude the subjunctive of actuality while later in his treatment he seems to include them. In the

appendix to his grammar he clearly included them. Bennett placed the clauses following dignus, indignus, and aptus among the purpose clauses, but they are apparently examples of the characterizing clauses translated by me of the force of the subjunctive.

This failure on the part of the grammarians to recognize the subjunctive of actuality would exclude a large number of characterizing clauses, if we include only those which may reasonably be translated by some force of the subjunctive.

Allen and Kuenen and Luce, while apparently only including, in their treatment of the characterizing clauses, the subjunctive of actuality, are inconsistent in that they place here the clauses after dignus, indignus and aptus, which are certainly not clauses of actuality. Bennett, and Allen and Kuenen, exclude a part of the result clauses; that is they place a part of the pure result clauses under the pure result with the ~~not~~ clauses. But that is not practical, for no two scholars could ever agree on a line of demarcation. For instance, Bennett gives as an example of a relative clause of pure result "nemo est tam senex qui se annum non putet posse vivere" and he would certainly have some difficulty in convincing all the grammarians to agree with him, that such a sentence is pure result rather than characterizing.

Such an arbitrary division of clauses would lead to endless confusion. Bennett also seems to exclude a number of characterizing clauses by making no mention of such antecedents as *multe*, *alii*, *quidam* etc. in the list of expressions (283-2) after which characterizing clauses are found. Such antecedents as the omitted ones are very often followed by characterizing clauses and are commonly found in all writers and should certainly be included in any treatment of the characterizing clauses. It may here be said that a complete list of expressions after which characterizing clauses are found is indispensable to a grammar intended for secondary schools. Huley, Bush, Harkness and Roby fail to give such a list and Bennett's is incomplete and inaccurate as has been mentioned.

A number of other opinions have been made by grammarians in their treatment of this subject, either intentionally, because they felt that the scope of their grammar did not warrant the mention of some of the rather rare constructions, or carelessly, because they are types which all would probably agree in calling characterizing. However the omission of Harkness cannot <sup>be</sup> accounted for by the former for he calls his grammar "A Complete Latin Grammar".

Among these minor omissions are the following: Lane fails to include the clauses following a comparative with quam, and Hale includes it only by a cross reference to his treatment of the clauses of pure result. Of course the ut clause and qui clause following comparatives with quam, are naturally felt should be treated together, yet it certainly does violence to Hale's system to place a characterizing clause among the <sup>pure</sup> result clauses. It may here be said that although Bennett includes these clauses in his treatment of the characterizing clauses, he places them as a sub-division of the clauses which follow expressions of existence and non-existence (283-2-a), while they are certainly much more closely united with the result type. Bennett's further confusion of the types is shown by the fact that he, by the numbering of his statements in the grammar, makes the various types of the characterizing clauses coordinate with his general statement of the same (283-1) which in reality ought to include the types. Bennett expressed his confusion on the subject of Relative clauses when he had Elmer write the chapter on Relative clauses for the appendix to his grammar.

Bennett, Harkness, and Hale, all fail to include the characterizing clause which is joined to an adjective by a subordinating conjunction. Bennett, Allen and Greenough, and Roby, all exclude types like example 109, where some word is implied by the very fact that the subjunctive is used.

Thus while we can find authority for including among the characterizing clauses all of the essential relative clauses, some of the non-essential, and a few *ut* clauses, we can also find authority for excluding all the relative clauses except those following expressions of existence and non-existence after negative antecedents - or where the antecedents are not expressed. So much for the grammars which have attempted statements.

Lane and Elmer have not attempted a general statement which would include or unite the various types which they recognize as characterizing clauses. It seems however that there are only two possibilities for a consistent and logical treatment of these clauses; either a general statement of some kind must be made by which the various types of these clauses are related and bound together or the name characterizing must be dropped altogether. The two largest types of the characterizing clauses, as commonly recognized by the grammarians, namely those following expression of existence and non-existence and the result type, appear, on the face of them, to be two very different uses of the subjunctive and so unless we can show that they are closely related, and can make a statement which will warrant a treatment of the two together, we should treat them separately and give them different names. Lane in his grammar [1818] illustrates very well the need of such a statement. He gives the general heading for the section "Sentences of Characteristic or Result" and then he gives the two types of clauses, above referred to, with their subdivisions;

and one might well question whether  
these two types should be designated  
by the name since they seem to  
have no point in common and  
the grammarian gives no reason  
for so uniting them.



The Hale and Buck grammar seems to merit special mention. They clearly exclude from their treatment of the characterizing clauses, the determining, generalizing, causal, and restrictive clauses. The latter, which are analogous with the characterizing clauses, they place with them under the "Subjunctive of Actuality," as the historical treatment of their grammar demands. They include the subjunctive of actuality in characterizing clauses as well as the clauses translated by the various forces of the subjunctive. Their omissions are all of little consequence, such as optional characterizing clause & clause joined to an adjective by a coordinating conjunction, the latter of which they probably intentionally omitted because no such example is found in secondary Latin. Hence we see that Hale is fundamentally right in his treatment of these clauses.

The most serious objection to this grammar is its system. Speaking generally it does not permit the grouping of constructions which naturally belong together. The clauses are grouped according to their origin and not in accordance with their usage.



with which the pupil of the secondary school is primarily interested and the book was intended for use in secondary schools. He put under each use of the subjunctive a characterizing clause and nowhere are all these characterizing clauses grouped for this could not be done without doing violence to the system of the grammar.

Hale is also unfortunate in that he has used in many instances a different terminology from the other grammarians. Where he has found a name better suited to the construction, well and good. But such has not always been the case. For instance he has changed the term "characterizing clause" to "descriptive clause". But these clauses do not all, either characterize or describe nor can we say that they more often describe than characterize. Hence there seems to be no advantage in his name and at least one great disadvantage in that it adds to the confusion already so prevalent concerning these clauses.

Hale is also apt to be misunderstood for his grammar contains so few explanations. It does not go into detail as much as one might wish. It.

may here be said that Hale intends to include these explanations in an appendix, which has as yet not come out.

The subjunctive in characterizing clauses of actuality has its origin in two ~~two~~ different sources. I shall take up the most unsatisfactory of these first. Unsatisfactory, because no theory about the origin of the subjunctive in the type of characterizing clauses, which are equivalent to result clause, however plausible, can be verified by the Latin; for the subjunctive has been firmly established in these clauses even in the earliest writers; so it is impossible to prove that it started in a certain type of sentence and then spread into the others. The fact is, that whenever the consecutive idea is clear the subjunctive is invariably used whether the antecedent is negative or affirmative.

A possible theory for the origin of the subjunctive in ~~the~~ characterizing clauses which are equivalent to the result clause is as follows: It seems likely that the subjunctive was first used in these clauses after negative antecedents. In the first place the Romans must have had the two expressions, the indicative and the subjunctive. That is they said, *nemo est tam bonus qui te iuvet*, no one is so good who would aid you, and also *nemo est tam bonus, qui te iuvat*, no one is so good who is aiding you.

Gradually the Roman began to feel that in stating the first the second was also stated, for if they would not help you, the natural inference would be that they were not helping you. But the indicative clause, which states that no one is helping you, gives you no idea of whether they would help you or not. So they began to use the subjunctive clause to state both facts, and finally the indicative after negative antecedents entirely disappeared in clauses of this type. But even after the subjunctive came to be firmly fixed in these clauses after negative antecedents the two moods after affirmative antecedents still remained. For, *Multi sunt tam boni qui te iuvent*, many are so good who would aid you, and *Multi sunt tam boni, qui te iuvant*, many are so good who are aiding you, express two entirely different ideas and the statement of the one in no way presupposes the other. The statement that many would aid you, does not warrant the inference that they are aiding you. But when they came always to say *nemo est tam bonus*, *qui te iuvent*, naturally when they changed the *nemo* to *aliquis*, or some affirmative, that felt

that the same construction should follow. Thus finally by analogy with the negative clauses, the subjunctive became the invariable mood even after affirmative antecedents where the consecutive idea was clear. It, of course, required ages for this to be accomplished, and as I said can never be proven for the subjunctive was established in both affirmative and negative sentences in the earliest Latin. But this theory is supported by the fact that this is just what did take place in the case of the characterizing clauses which follow expressions of existence and non-existence. In these clauses the subjunctive always follows the negative antecedents even in the earliest Latin while the indicative is found more often than the subjunctive after affirmative antecedents in this type of clauses in Early Latin and less often in later Latin, and in Cicero the subjunctive is more common after affirmative antecedents in this type of clauses than the indicative, which seems to indicate that in time the subjunctive would have entirely replaced the indicative even after affirmative antecedents. This change in the case of the clauses after expressions of existence or non-existence was

probably more rapid than in the case of the consecutive clauses. Although they both went through the same process, it was hastened in the clause following expressions of existence and non-existence, because the subjunctive having become established in consecutive clauses, it made its advance more easily, by analogy with these clauses into the clauses after expressions of existence and non-existence after both negative and affirmative antecedents. For example, when the Romans had become accustomed to say "Multi tam boni sunt, qui te inveniunt," it was a very short step to omit the tam boni and say "Multi sunt qui te inveniunt."

The subjunctive of actuality starting in these two types of clauses spread over a large field, and in the development of the two types their territory often overlapped and hence there are examples which, it is probable are influenced by both. The subjunctive thus passing from clauses following negative antecedents to those after affirmative and then by analogy into other clauses, did fail to cover the entire field and to crowd out the indicative in all subjunctive clauses, but it was checked on the one side at the clauses following directly self-defining antecedents, or at the so-called non-essential clauses. On another side it was checked at the determining and generalizing clauses. But into these latter the subjunctive did occasionally find its way. We see the subjunctive in a generalizing clause in example 6. Such examples are not really characterizing and cannot be included in a definition of same, for they merely give us some idea of how far the subjunctive might have spread had it not been checked by some outside force such as the establishment of the language and the influence of grammarians. We see the subjunctive in a determining clause in example 7, but it is even rarer



here than in the case of the generalizing clause.

In the case of the restrictive clauses which are considered as essential in this paper, the subjunctive became quite common and it is not easy to see just why it did not become the prevailing mood. In three types it became established, namely the *qui modo*, see example 7, *quod sciam*, see example 8, and *quoniam quidem* or *quoniam*, see example 9.

The subjunctive gained its foothold in the *qui modo* type by analogy with the *modo* *provisio* clauses. It got into the other two on account of the fact that the Romans used the subjunctive so habitually after negative antecedents - And these clauses by their very nature follow negatives. The subjunctive did not get into the clauses of the type like "*quod at me attinet, quod potui, quod in te fuit, quod* such clauses would follow affirmative rather than negative antecedents -

To sum up - The subjunctive of actuality in characterizing clauses developed along two different lines. The subjunctive in the result type seems to be <sup>the</sup> older of the two for the subjunctive, even in the earliest Latin, is invariably found in every clause where the consecutive feeling is clear. This fact hastened the establishment



of the subjunctive in the other type.  
The subjunctive in both the clause  
is a development of the subjunctive of  
I don't certainty and got in to the  
classes of actuality first after negative  
antecedents, then by analogy passed into  
the affirmative clauses. The spread of  
this subjunctive was checked by  
the non-essential clauses, Generalizing  
clauses, and restrictive, but covered the  
rest of the dependent relative clauses.

Having shown wherein the grammars fail to satisfy in their treatment of the characterizing clauses, and having suggested a probable origin for the subjunctive in these clauses, it now remains to suggest a definition or treatment which will include ~~all~~ the characterizing clauses and exclude those not belonging to this type.

The following definition is based on the list of examples found in this paper, and attempts to include only the clauses of Actuality and Ideal Certainty.

Clauses of characteristic comprise all of the essential relative clauses which are not determining, generalizing or restrictive and are of the following types. I. Clauses stating the results of qualities expressed by such incomplete descriptive words as *tam* or *adeo* with an adjective, *tantus*, comparative with *quam*, *talis*, *is* or *ille* meaning such a one, <sup>or</sup> *eius* *modi*.

See examples 16-32.

Note. *Talis* - *qualis* and *tantus* - *quantus* do not express result and hence are not included. For example: *Quae tanta sunt in hac urbe, quanta in omnibus reliquis imperatoribus, quos aut vidimus aut audivimus, non fuerunt.* Man. I. 29

*Ac si quis est talis, quales esse omnes oportebat.* Cat. 2-3.

a. We sometimes find the subjunctive in clauses of this type when no such incomplete descriptive word is present, but in all such cases the subjunctive is optional being used only when some such word is clearly implied.

See examples 32-36.

II Clauses restricting the application of expressions of existence or non-existence or their equivalents, when no such incomplete descriptive words as are listed in I are present.

Such expressions are: est (existit, exortus est) qui, sunt (reperiuntur, non desunt, inveniuntur) qui, nemo est qui, quis est qui, nihil est quid, quid est quid, nihil habes quid, duas (tres etc) habes qui, si quis est qui, quid esse potest quid, neminem vidi qui, neminem cognovi qui, multi sunt qui, quidam sunt qui, nonnulli sunt qui, alii sunt qui, pauci <sup>mean a few not a very few</sup> sunt qui, reliqui sunt qui. nullus est qui.

See examples 37-65

Note. The indicative, which was the original word was never completely driven out after sunt qui and est qui, and it is quite frequent after such affirmative antecedents as multi, quidam, nonnulli, pauci, reliqui, alii and unus, and it seems to <sup>be</sup> used in these cases where the writer has definite persons in mind. For example: See example 70.

Sunt autem qui putant non nunquam complexione oportere supercedere. Cic. Inv. 1-40-72  
Est qui nec spernit. Hor. Od. 1-1-19

Sunt autem multi --- qui eripiunt aliis quid aliis largiantur Cic. O. 1-14-43

Sunt quaedam, quae honeste non possum  
dicere. Cic. Phil 2-19-47

Erant unumulli togati creditores haecorum  
quibus ad exigendas pecunias improbissimi  
cuiusque legati plurimum prodest gratia.

. Praeter paucos qui propter V-1-73  
societatem furtorum tuorum  
nihil omnia dederunt.

Ver III-42.

Reliqui sex fuerunt, e quibus partim  
plane tecum sentiebant. Sat 16

Tum autem sunt alii, qui te  
volturium vocant. Plant. Trin-101

Unum etiam est, quod me maxime  
perturbat, cui hoc respondere vix  
videor posse. Cic. Clu. 133-

III Clauses joined to an adjective,  
participle, or descriptive noun by  
a coordinating conjunction.

See examples - 66-69.

IV Clauses completing such restrictive words as *unus*, (*meaning the only one*) *solus*, *primus*, *pauci* (*meaning only a few*) and superlative adjectives -

See Examples 70-108.

Note. Care must be taken not to include non-essential clauses following these words for such clauses would not complete the restrictive word. Essential clauses which complete some other word in the sentence must also be excluded.

For example:

*Omnibus sententiis praeter unam, quam suam statueret esse dicentem, Scamander prima actione condemnatus est. Clu. 55-*

*Unum genus est eorum, qui magno in aere alieno maiorem etiam possessionem habent. Cat 2-18.*

a. Sometimes the subjunctive is used when such a restrictive word is not present but clearly implied.

See Example 109.

The preceding treatment of the characterizing clauses is much too full and detailed for practical purposes in secondary schools. It is intended merely to state the facts about the construction and not, <sup>to</sup> be in any sense teachable.

The following treatment attempts to include all the information about characterizing clauses necessary to the pupil in secondary school and to so state these facts that they will be useful for teaching purposes.



Characterizing clauses comprise all of the essential relative clauses which are not generalizing, determining, or restrictive, and are of the following types:—

I Clauses equivalent to *ut* clause of result.

In these clauses some such incomplete descriptive word as *is* or *ille* meaning *such*, *talis*, *eius modi*, *tam* + *adj.*, or a comparative + *quam* is usually present, as. *is sum qui istos plausus seniper contempserim*, I am one that has always despised such applause, Phil 1-15-37. Some times such incomplete descriptive words are only implied as. *secutae sunt continuas enphures dies tempestates quae nostras in castris continerunt*, There followed a succession of storms to keep our men in camp. Bth. 4-34-4.

II Clauses restricting the application of expressions of existence and non-existence.

In clauses of this type no such incomplete descriptive words as are mentioned in I are present— as *at sum qui dicant*, but there are one who say, Cat. 2-6-12.

Such expressions are. *est qui*, *sunt qui*, *non est qui*, *quis est qui*, *si quis est qui*, *ut qui habet quod* etc. Indefinite subjects are sometimes used with these verbs; as *multi*, *quidam*, *nonnulli*, *alii pauci* etc.

a. The indicative, which was the original word in these clauses is still sometimes found

after affirmative antecedents as. *sunt quos  
scis esse amicos*, There are some  
whom I know are my friends.

III Clauses completing such restrictive  
words as *unus* (meaning the only one)  
*pauci* (meaning only a few) *primus*,  
and superlative adjectives.

The grammarians all fail to give satisfactory information about the relative clauses which follow *inquit*, *solum*, *primum* and the like. Most of them give not the impression that such clauses are always subjunctive, for they simply state that characterizing clauses follow these words. A. & H. state that these words may be followed by characterizing clauses but they do not say when nor do they give one any idea of the frequency of the construction. For this reason I shall give here the complete statistics for these clauses for Cicero's Orations and Philosophical Works. The subjunctive relative clauses following these words have been given; see examples 70-104. The indicative relative clauses following them are as follows:-

- 1 Tibi uni peteres, qui ita puero nixeres. P. II-86
- 2 Omnibus sententiis praeter unam, quam suam Staienus esse dicebat, Scamander prima actione condemnatus est. Cluen. 53-
- 3 --- servulum unum, quem iste prehenderat, abducit. Iur. 27.
- 4 Unum hoc sumo, quod mihi apertum tuum scelus resque manifesta dat. Sex Ros. 97.
- 5 Is epistulas complures attulerat, in his unam bono, quae totum mutarat hominem. Ver. II-64
- 6 Frater erat unus qui --- flecteret, --- qui renouaret; qui statuerat, Iurites. Iur. 8.
- 7 Est enim unum maximum totius Sardiniae frumentarium crimen de quo Triarius omnis Sardas interrogavit. Scam. 21
- 8 --- uni cum Plancio gratias egerint, cui senatus pro me gratias agendas putavit. Planc. 78
- 9 Recte igitur unus invictus es, a quo etiam ipsius victoriae iudicio visque devicta est. Maecellus. 12.
- 10 Una atque eadem nox erat quae praeter amoris turpissimi flamma, classis populi Romani praedonum incendiis sufflaverat. I. I. 92
- 11 --- unum illud, quod ita fuit illustre notumque omnibus --- Ver. II-34
- 12 Itaque ille unus dies, quo die me populus Romanus a porta in Capitolium atque inde domum sua celebritate laetitiaeque comitatus hucstavit. Domus 76-

- 13 Habetis unum venditionis genus, quod magnum videri vobis intellego. Leg. Ag. II-38
- 14 Unus legatus P. Ladius, qui erat reliquus, non ita multum tecum fuit. Verr. II-49.
- 15 Unum etiam est, quod me maxime perturbat, cui loco respondere non videor posse. Cicer. 135-
- 16 --- praeter unam mihi Isidori filiam, quam iste propter amorem ab Rhodio Thibicine adduxerat. Verr. II-81.
- 17 unum erat quod milibus vitiarum videbatur, quod tanta ex frequentia inveniri nemo potuit. Ag. L. II-13
- 18 Restat unum genus reprehensuum, quibus Academiae ratio non probatur. Ac. II-3-7.
- 19 unus est coelestis, extimans, qui reliquos omnes complectitur. R. ET -17.
- 20 Sed omnium una regula est quam tibi cupio esse notissimam. Q. II-20-81.
- 21 Paucis verbis tria magna peccata, unum quod secum ipse pugnat. L. III-47.
- 22 Ita fit ut duo genera propter se appetendorum reperiantur, unum quod est in iis ----. L. II-23-68
- 23 Est enim unum in quo devincta est hominum societas et quod lex constituit una. L. I-15-42
- 24 ~~haec~~ una virtus, unum illud, quod honestum appellas, rectum laudabile decorum. L. III-4-44

25 Princeps Thales, unus e septem cuii sex  
reliquos concessisse primas fuerunt,  
et aqua dixit constare omnia - A-37-118.

26 Utrum igitur inquit percurri omnem  
Epicuri disciplinam placet an de una  
voluptate quaeri, de qua nunc certamen  
est? H. I - 8-28

27 --- una erit virtus quae malitia  
rectissime dicitur - L. I - 15-49.

- 1 ut enim consuetudo loquitur, id solum  
dicitur honestum, quod est populari  
fama gloriosum. *T. II - 48*
- 2 Neque enim illae sunt solae virtutes  
imperatoriae quae vulgo existimantur...  
*De Imp. 27.*
- 3 Solum igitur, quod se ipsum movet, quic  
numquam desinit a se, numquam se  
moveri quidem desinit. *TF - 53.*
- 4 his solis emuluit, quae bona ratione  
domavit. *De Nat. Dco. III - 70*
- 5 Utrum id solum videtur esse actum, quod  
est tamen actum. *D. II - 67*
- 6 Denique, recuperatores, non ea sola vis est,  
quae ad corpus nostrum vitamque pervenit...  
*Cael. 42.*
- 7 Permanent illi soli atque omnia rei  
publicae causa perferunt, qui sunt...  
*Sest. 101*
- 8 Inveni deos solos libellos a P. Canuleio  
missos sociis exportu Syracensis in quibus  
erat scripta... *D. II - 182.*



1. Exponit suas copias omnia --- non paucam  
etiam pocula exauro quae --- gemmis erant  
distincta. Verr. III-62
2. Luxu robor ut haec paucis quae restant  
ita audiat. --- lex Rose. 129.
3. praeter paucos qui propter societatem furtorum  
turum nihil omnino dederunt. Verr. III-42.
4. sed paucis quae meum animum repente  
moverunt, prius de L. Murenae fortuna  
enquerar. Murena. 55.
5. Paucis, quae ad huius causa sciuncta sunt  
respondeto. Cluent. 149.
6. sunt impii cives --- admodum pauci;  
quorum opprimendorum di immortales  
incredibilem rei publicae potestatem et  
fortunam dederunt. Phil. III-36

The results arrived at from these clauses from Cicero's Orations and Philosophical Works are as follows:

after *nam* we have 30 subjunctive and 19 indicative relative clauses. After *sed* we have 11 subjunctive and 8 indicative clauses, while after *quia* there are 5 subjunctive and 7 indicative clauses.

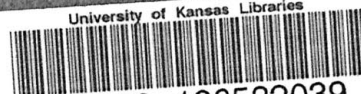
These, as will be seen from the examples include only those <sup>relative</sup> clauses which follow *nam*, *sed* and *quia* and not those in which the *nam* etc are in the clause itself. The statistics for *primum* are not given for it is so seldom followed by a relative clause as the Romans usually said "Caesar first came to Rome" rather than "Caesar was the first, who came."

Hence we see that the subjunctive is by no means the prevailing mode after *nam*, *sed*, *quia* and the like although in the case of the first two it is the more common. We also learn that A. S. statement that characterizing clauses may follow *nam*, *sed* and the like is perfectly true as far as it goes as the only question left is, when do characterizing clauses follow these words?

An examination of these clauses from Cicero seems to give us

the answer. In all the subjunctive  
which follow these words the words  
unus, solus, or pauci, as the case may be,  
all have a semi-restrictive sense; the  
unus means the "only one," pauci, a very  
few, etc. In addition to this when the  
indicative clause follows this restrictive  
sense is never present. Thus for Cicero  
at least it is safe to say that characterizing  
clauses follow these words when these  
words have this semi-restrictive  
meaning.

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